# Amnaements.

BIJOU THEATRE-8:10-Aunt Bridget's Baby. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Wang. CASINO-8:15-Apollo. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-The Witch.

DALY'S THEATRE-8-The Old Musician, The Circus

Rider and a Pantomime Rehearsal. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6, 7:30

to 10 p. m.—Art Exhibition.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:30-Don Juan,

PRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Namee Oldneid and Lady

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Reilly and the 400. HOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Carmenelta.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-The Merchant. NEW PARK THEATRE-8:15-A Knotty Atar.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Tar and Tartar.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-8:15-Mr. Wilkins

WHOMS.

STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Ship Ahoy.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Henricita

14TH-ST. THEATRE—8-Kate.

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#### Business Notices.

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# New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1891.

#### TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Minister Reid denied that he had communicated with his Government in regard to the Chilian revolution. == Baron Bleichroder, the German banker, is satisfied with the financial outlook in Europe. = A new Portuguese Cabinet has been formed. === Sir John Macdonald's majority on the first division in the Dominion Parliament was 29. - Pierre Loti, the novelist, was elected to a seat in the French Academy.

Domestic .- The 103d annual meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly convened at Dethe bill for a soldiers and sailors' memorial arch at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st., this city. Judge Alphonso Taft died at Los Angeles, Cal. The silver men met with a practical defeat in the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Denver.

City and Suburban.-The Standing Committee of the New-York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church indorsed Phillips Brooks for Bishop. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton sent a letter raise fends for furthering the cause of Home Rule. == It was declared that the failure of Satterlee, the funds of others and to speculation. - The Republican County Committee received a report on the XIIIth Assembly District; standing committees were appointed. - Winners at Gravesend : Tulla Blackburn, Warpath, Mount Vernon, Sir John, St. Florian and Soho. - Stocks were not active, but they yielded without much resistance; fears of further exports of gold were the cause of

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, but with the chance of a shower; warmer at first; then cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 67 1-8.

There was an ominous note in the proceedings of the State Civil-Service Commissioners at their meeting yesterday. They decided to make an early visit to Boston to investigate the ap- ship. Doubtless, if he has made up his mind plication of Civil-Service principles to the employment of street laborers. If such a plan is ever introduced here, it will be a sad day for Tammany. Where would Commissioner Beattie's occupation be, for instance, if street laborers, including sweepers, should be appointed, not by favor, but on business principles?

How sorely the present management of the canals needs such an investigation as the Senate tried hard to institute is suggested by a dispatch from Albany giving some account of the complaints which the boatmen on the Eric Canal are making about the mud through which they have to drag their boats. The slovenly way in which the canal has been cleaned out this year will be a good subject for General several of Hill's predecessors ran for and were McMahon to inquire about if his committee ever settles down to work.

Recorder Smyth had another opportunity yesterday to make things warm for District-Attorney Nicoll, or, rather, for one of his assist- if it were of no more account than a football. ants, and, naturally, he made the most of it. In fact, he proposes to use it just as if it were Truly it was a bad showing that Assistant a football-something to be kicked about at his Townsend made-one calculated to arouse a pleasure. When he was elected last January milder-mannered man than the Recorder. In two cases the principal witnesses for the prosecution were not on hand, and in two others Mr. Townsend was not ready to proceed. It is gave him the office in good faith he on his part singular that Mr. Nicoll is unable to bring his assistants up to the mark in the preparation and mination to discharge its manifold and imporhandling of their cases.

general demand in this city for the erection of Fifth-ave, entrance of Central Park. The idea that he accepted it for politics only, and selfish ems to have been borrowed from Brooklyn. It penetrated the expansive mind of Assemblyman Drypolcher, and he succeeded in getting through the Legislature a bill appropriating \$250,009 from the city treasury for this purpose. That bill Governor Hill has vetoed on Governors of New-York for such double-shuf-the ground that it is mandatory, when, in his fling. Other Governors have indeed run for a

opinion, it ought to have been merely per missive. Independent of his reasons, the Governor's action is praiseworthy. A Tammany memorial arch could not have been a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Dr. Heber Newton has written a candid letter to Bishop Potter in consequence of the recent charges against him, and joins his request to that of his accusers that he be brought to trial. Of the result of an ecclesiastical trial before a competent body he has no doubt, though on general principles he is decidedly averse to trials for heresy. Dr. Newton's course will make Bishop Potter's decision the easier, since it leaves no ground for the allegation, in case the Bishop orders a trial, that it is an indication of hostility to the rector of All Souls. It does not of necessity follow that a trial will take place, though it is not easy to see how Bishop Potter can deny to the accused clergyman the opportunity for a vindication which he earnestly desires.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION, "A new party with a whoop" the dispatches from Cincinnati announce. Things worth doing in this world are not often done with a whoop. The earnest, thoughtful, prayerful men do not whoop when they decide. In the Ohio campaign of 1875, on which actually turned, as the result proved, the Presidential election of 1876, the swift-running tide of soft-money enthusiasm broke and went to pieces against a solid wall of deep and thoughtful conviction. Well it is remembered by some who were active in that memorable contest how the doxology was solemnly sung by thousands at the close of a political meeting Saturday night; how grave and earnest men in one town after another came te speakers and managers, saying: "I have tried to know my duty about this question of more money, and have thought much and prayed about it, and I am going to vote for honest money for my country and my children." The managers who heard these personal disclosures were not surprised that Hayes carried the State and afterward the country. The new party is of different stuff. It whoops where other men pray. It has a fine enthusiasm for ideas which promise personal gain. But he who seeks for a trace of patriotic devotion in the doings of the Cincinnati Convention will seek long. There was agreement about the platform, going further toward wanton wildness than friends had feared or foes had hoped. But there was no principle or purpose enunciated which was not selfish, narrow and dangerous to the country.

A revolution is dawning, the platform says. Possibly, with Senator Peffer, ex-Congressman Donnelly and State Representative Taubeneck at the head, but genuine revolutions rarely move that way. The Alliance plan adopted at St. Louis and Ocala, and at Omaha by another body, is made the vital part of the new platform, and its only essential feature is unlimited loans both on land and on products. No member of the convention has thought out these proposals, or there would at least have been preference for one form of loan over another. Every sane man knows that both cannot be tried at once, and most men can see that either would ruin the farmer. But the crazy enthusiasm for a new party, and the desire to draw into line the Solid South, which proclaims that it is Democratic and nothing else, have brought men who see the foolishness of this declaration to accept it, in the hope that power may come, and after it common-sense. Self-government would be a poor reliance if the people did not demand sense before giving power.

The resolution for free and unlimited coinage of silver is dangerous enough, but it is simply an attempt to snatch a part of the Democratic platform for the use of the new movement. The other resolution, proposing to pay to all former soldiers as a debt the difference between the nominal value of the greenbacks they received troit. === Many dioceses have approved the confirmation of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop firmation of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop flate the currency enormously, it is true, but if the farmers are to have two thousand millions of depreciated dollars, why should not the old soldiers also have one thousand millions? The labor resolutions are singularly impractical and vague, but possibly will satisfy those men who want office more than they want any betterment of the condition of labor.

It is proposed that the convention next year shall agree, if it can, with a committee chosen to Bishop Potter inviting an investigation into his at Cincinnati, in some States one delegate choosorthodoxy. = An Irish society was formed to ling three members. But if it cannot, the committee shall call a convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Bostwick & Martin was due to misappropriating No great gift of prophecy is needed to disclose that in this single provision lies the seed of rupture and dissolution. The committee appointed on Wednesday, unless its character is entirely misapprehended, will not be content with acting as tail to the Democratic kite. The conference in 1892 will be controlled for Democratic purposes. In the meantime voters who have not been Deffocrats will consider whether they are ready to shoot Niagara, politically, under the leadership of the men who came to the front at Cincinnati.

## WILL DEMOCRATS STAND IT?

"The Albany Times" practically serves notice on whom it may concern that David B. Hill intends to run again this fall for the Governorto do so he can get the nomination, for he controls the party machinery and can do what he will with caucuses and conventions. Doubtless, too, for reasons which have already been given in these columns, he would much prefer another term in the Executive Chair at Albany to a seat in the United States Senate. Still, we are disinclined to credit the report to which color is given by the course of "The Times."

For, unless Governor Hill has lost his head,

he must realize, as a sagacious and experienced politician, that if he stood for a third Gubernatorial term he would in all probability wreck his political ambition. His Albany organ and other super-serviceable Democratic newspapers hold otherwise, making much of the fact that elected Governor three or more times. But the precedents to which these journals point so confidently are precedents in name only. What is it that Hill proposes to do? He proposes to use the exalted office of United States Senator as to represent this great State in the Federal Senate the obvious understanding was that just as the people acting through the Legislature accepted it in good faith, and with the detertant duties with an eye single to the promotion of the common welfare. But let him run for We have never been able to perceive any Governor this fall, and what then? Why, then it will be clear to the dullest intelligence that soldiers and sailors' memorial arch at the he did not accept the Senatorship in good faith; personal politics at that; that he grasped it and played with it and resigned it-thus doing his best to render it cheap and common-solely in

the interest of the Hill Presidential boom. There is no precedent in the annals of the

term in such discreditable circumstances. Let Hill lose sight of this distinction with a difference and go before the voters this fall and the chances are that he will receive a lesson in public decency which he will never forget. Reputable Democrats who hate a greedy bosswhose motto would seem to be "everything for me and confusion take everybody else in the party"-will join with the Republicans in defeating him. So by all means let the Governor run again if he really feels reckless enough to try the experiment.

VILLAGES FOR THE INSANE, The annual report of the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital contains some admaintenance per patient is heavily reduced by they are to-day. crowding these great structures and conducting them on a uniform plan. That is an economic gain, but there is corresponding loss in curative resources. When hundreds of patients are herded together under a single roof the evils of contact with the insane are very serious in retarding convalescence. There is no way of escape from what the managers term the morbid environment of the institution. Patients subjected to constant intercourse with others more insane than themselves are doomed to grow worse instead of better under such unfortunate conditions. Accordingly, the man-

agers suggest that the evils of the present sys-

tem can be counteracted or at least materially

lessened by the formation of agricultural com-

munities for quiet and harmless patients. In detail this plan contemplates the erection of groups of cottages in which this class of patients can remain under conditions allied to family life. Each village will be the centre of a farm of several hundreds of acres, and all the patients will be furnished with occupation in the fields. In winter light mechanical work can be provided, and the inmates will in this way be always employed. With a cottage hospital and a residence for the physicians in charge the insane hamlet will be complete. Indisputably the chances of recovery would be greatly increased by the adoption of this system. The inmates would be employed in the open air without restraint and housed at night in a homelike way. The physicians in charge could subdivide a group of 250 or 300 curable patients into congenial households, where something resembling family feeling could be created. Occupation, rural scenery and the quiet and peace of farm life would tend to complete

their restoration to health. The Poughkeepsie Hospital district has 1,159 insane, or 359 more than the buildings can accommodate. The Hudson River counties have as many as 3,400 insane, or more than four times as many as can be cared for in the institution. It is evident that the accommodations of the hospital will have to be enlarged in order to make provision for the increasing number of insane. Instead of adding to the number of large buildings it would be a humane policy to introduce one of these village establishments and to test its utility. If one-third or one-half of those living in the cottages and working on the farm could be cured, there would be ample compensation even in an economic sense for the increased expense of the system Promiscuous herding of patients inevitably lessens the number of convalescents, and in the end increases the cost of maintaining the State's insane. These well-organized State institutions, among which the one at Poughkeepsie is conspicuous for excellent management, ought not to be converted into asylums or places for imprisoning, feeding and housing the insane. They should be hospitals where a large and steadily increasing minority of the patients can be restored to health.

## GUARDING THE WESTERN FORESTS.

One of the most important objects of the Land Act passed by the last Congress was the preservation of the great forests of the West. This has been a reform much talked of, but never practically promoted. Carl Schurz, when he presided over the Interior Department, created a vast amount of trouble in all the mineral producing regions by forbidding the cutting of timber except upon those particular spots where minerals were known to exist. This was Mr. Schurz's idea of preserving the forests. It was also Commissioner Sparks's. That extraordinary person, not satisfied with his crusades against the agricultural settlers, undertook to suppress the operations of the miners by denying their right to cut the trees necessary to timber their mines. He adopted the Schurz ruling, and actually attempted to execute it. Scores of arrests were made. Miners and settlers were brought from their homes a hundred miles to court because they had cut down a few worth less pine trees wherewith to build a shack or tunnel a mine. These proceedings, idiotic in their nature, but desperately cruel in their effects, have put Western people out of all patience with the very phrase "Preserve the for-They commonly regard it as the expression of Eastern sentimentalists, ignorant of the real requirements of the arid and mountainous West, under cover of which they have been and may yet be subjected to many annoyances

Nevertheless, these great forests ought to be preserved. It is not only for their value as timber, but in a far greater degree, at least in the vast arid belt, for their value in the retention of moisture, that their protection becomes a National duty. With the mountains stripped of arboreal vegetation the snowfalls could not possibly be held long enough to keep the rivers high and active during the irrigating season. Even now that is done with great difficulty, and so poorly done as to render the outcry for reservoirs almost universal from Montana to Texas. If the waste of the forests becomes much more serious the farmers of the arid States will be in a most serious condition. The value of every acre of this great region, whether tilled on the surface or worked from beneath, bears a direct relation to the extent of the forest areas.

The last Land Act was by general consent pre-eminently a Western measure. It contains the best judgment on all the land reforms of the most responsible and well-informed Western men. The clause under which authority is conferred upon the Interior Department to make regulations looking to the safety of the forests expressed the sense of the Rocky Mountain people as well as that of "Eastern sentimentalists," and the only thing needed to put it into that sort of operation which will effectually secure the great timber-producing areas from wasteful attack and at the same time leave the people around them free to use all the wood they need for domestic and reasonable commercial purposes, has been supplied by Mr. Carter's appointment as Commissioner of the Land Office. Mr. Carter understands what the requirements of the people really are. He also understands where the valuable forests are, and what should be done to place them under effectual contro!. He is proceeding now to the collection of the necessary specific information by employing his agents and inspectors in a careful personal examination of all the important timber-lands, enabling them to take the testimony of persons interested, so that the

third term : but no Governor has run for a third | regulations hereafter to be drawn and the measures to be adopted may be practical, sufficient

and devoid of local hardship. It is possible to support an intelligent step like this with real enthusiasm. The timbered areas of the West are even now immense, and if prompt work is done in their classification, and then in reserving such as are remarkable for their arboricultural value and picturesque effect and in protecting the rest against forest fires, all that is necessary or even desirable will be accomplished. The great enemy of the forests is not the greed of men but that of flames. More harm was done in the great fires of 1889 than had been done by man since the first settler crossed the Mississippi. If the forests that are valuable only for the timbers mirable suggestions for improved treatment of they produce for ordinary mining and building the insane. In order to secure economical ad- operations were protected against roaming Inministration large and massive buildings have dians and railroad locomotives, they might be been erected at Poughkeepsie, and are capable commercially used without limitations of any of accommodating 800 patients. The cost of kind and still be as vast a century hence as

> THE LABOR VICTORY IN BELGIUM. The great strikes in Belgium which, according to the dispatches received yesterday, have just been ordered "off," have been of a far more serious nature than ordinary disputes between employers and employed. Their gravity has been due, not so much to the breadth of the area over which they have extended, or to their paralyzing effect upon every kind of Belgian industry, as to their political character. It was not for an increase of wages that the working classes throughout the kingdom struck, but for an increase of political rights. They demanded nothing less than a revision of the National Constitution and the concession of universal suffrage. To this the upper classes, and in particular the landed proprietors, the great manufacturers, and the capitalists of all kinds, were strongly opposed. The present restricted franchise which limits the electorate of a country with over 6,000,000 inhabitants to a mere handful of 133,000 wealthy voters appeared to them the strongest and surest bulwark for the defence of their interests, since it involved the retention of the entire powers of government in their own hands.

> The fight has been characterized by great bitterness on both sides. The Belgian workingman even at his best is a rough, obstinate and quarrelsome individual, and when his passions are aroused he is apt to become both ugly and dangerous. Ten days ago the attitude of the strikers became so menacing that the Government deemed it necessary to place under arms the second and third classes of the National Militia, which of course added to the general perturbation, since it took large numbers of men engaged in mercantile, industrial and professional pursuits away from their daily avocations. A revolution appeared imminent, and King Leopold, who has all along declared himself in favor of the concession of universal suffrage, took pains to point out to the moneyed classes that unless they abandoned their opposition and agreed to the demands of the masses for political franchise, not only their monopoly of power but even their possessions and wealth might be torn from them by the

> infuriated people. It would appear from the cable dispatches that the classes have at length realized their danger, and have decided to abandon a political platform which they can no longer retain with out serious peril. They have, in fact, struck their colors, and announced their readiness to consent to a revision of the Constitution in the direction of universal suffrage. It is the victory of labor over capital in one of the most important industrial centres of Europe. It remains to be seen what use the working classes will make of their success. It is doubtful whether the rank and file of the Labor party have any correct comprehension of that universal suffrage for which they have been fighting with such determination and persistency. They look upon it as a kind of bank check on the future, as a sort of talisman by the help of which working hours will be reduced and wages increased. Possibly it may prove to be so in the long run; but its failure to bring about these desiderata at once will create a disappointment which may lead to an even still graver crisis than that which appears to have

## MOSQUITO DESTROYERS,

just come to a close in Belgium.

We spoke yesterday of the fate of the French scientist, Kunckel Hirculais, who fell a victim, so it is alleged, to Algerian locusts. We unhesitatingly rejected the locust theory and suggested travelling New-Jersey mosquitoes. The idea met with ready acceptance, and yesterday afternoon a number of leading Jerseymen called at the office and expressed their thanks for our efforts to see that their State insect received the credit due it. They laughed at the idea of locusts, and gave as their opinion that the locusts in Algiers might be driven away by a free importation of Jersey mosquitoes. But as the mosquitoes would also prob ably drive away the Algerian people, the light native costume affording but little protection, there would not be much gain. A new invention for protection against mosquitoes is reported, and this the unfortunate scientist should have had whatever it was that attacked him. This invention is described in an exchange as exceedingly fine and light wire netting, which is hung around the bed like ordinary mosquito netting. After the occupant of the bed has retired he switches a strong current of electricity into this netting, and every mosquito which alights thereon is instantly killed.

Ingenious as this invention seems at first sight, we believe that it has grave difficulties to overcome. Probably if it is generally introduced a few mosquitoes will be killed, but we doubt not that they will speedily find some way to circum-It is a well-known fact that the Jersey mosquito keeps the running-time of the trains in mind, and never fails to meet the afternoon trains from the city at the station and to accompany the summer boarder to his boarding-place. Is it probable that such a mosquito is going to go down before a paltry electricity-charged net-work? The Jersey mosquito will simply put on rubber gloves, raise up the net-work, pass under and devour his victim at his leisure.

If any headway is ever going to be made against the Jersey mosquito, more vigorous measures must be used-say, for instance, something like the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius. If a charge from one of these guns should ever hit a Jersey mosquito, no doubt it would kill him, but the dif ficulty instantly arises of hitting him. If he could be induced to crawl down into a dynamite cannon he could be annihilated, but the trouble would be found in inducing him to enter the muzzle. If a summer boarder were sent down first, no doubt the mosquito would follow, but it would not probably be found economical to sacrifice a boarder for every mosquito. Perhaps some sort of a trap door could be arranged in the breech of the gun for the rescue of the boarder. Then the gun could be carefully baited with a hardy five-dollar-aweek boarder and after he had attracted a sufficient number of mosquitoes into the treacherous cavity he could be extracted through the door, the charge fired and the gun again set. Barring premature explosions of the charge, one boarder would thus serve for a large number of shots. We hardly expect to see this plan tried the coming summer, but we throw out the idea, and ingenious Jersey inventors are welcome to do what they please with it.

Everybody will wish well to the public-spirited ladies who are organizing for the purpose of assisting the incorporators of the New-York Botan-

ical Garden to secure the \$25,000 which it is necessary for them to raise. If the ladies' committee goes about the work in the right way and succeeds in accomplishing its purpose, the people of the city will owe it a debt of gratitude The Botanical Garden is a project of large prospective benefit to the public, and deserves all the encouragement and practical help that can be

The tornadoes, windstorms of other types, hail and Eghtning, which have wrought much injury in the West in the last few days, are naturally to be regarded with little favor. There is, however, one gratifying aspect to this crop of outbreaks. They indicate that a large amount of vapor has been drawn in, by a change in the wind directions, over a wide area of country that was previously suffering from drouth. Showers, more widespread and gentler than the cloudbursts and torrents reported in a few instances as accompanying these other storus, are therefore to be hoped for in the near future. Indeed, they have been experienced already this week, very numerously, between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic seaboard. However much the theorists differ regarding the agency of vapor in producing broad storms, it is still generally conceded that it is an important, if not an essential, factor, in the development of tornadoes and other violent local disturbances. And it is not unreasonable to expect that the apparent change in sub-permanent to air-pressure systems which has permitted moist winds thus to flow into the interior of the continent will prove in a certain broad sense lasting, rather than accidental; although for personal comfort none of us hankers after the mugginess which is such a blessing to the country's crops.

"What we need," says "The Youth's Compan-"is better cooking." True, but have patience. Just wait until next year and see how beautifully the Republicans will cook the Demo-

Pennsylvania's legal holiday legislation has een revised into one general statute. That State now recognizes nine days of that sort. These are New-Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Fri-New-Year's Day, Washington's Birthing, to July, day, Memorial or Decoration Day, Fourth of July, day, Memorial or Decoration Day, Fourth of July, among the clergy, in one of which he is reported to have Christmas, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and the half of Saturday from the 15th of June until the 15th of September. Some of these years this list is likely to be extended by the addition of Penn's birthday and Franklin's birthday. To be sure, neither Penn nor Franklin was born in the Keystone State, but, all the same, they stand highnone higher-on the roll devoted to the names of her favorite sons.

The opinion of Justice Johnson was not the opinion of the court. We knew that the decision was reversed in the case of Hudson vs. Guestier, but the young gentleman who gets up Secretary Twoy's authorities for him apparently did not, or he would have eited it in the first instance, instead of exposing himself to the charge of garbling by citing Rose vs. Himely.—(The Evening Post.

Well, little Puffendorf, if you knew that the decision was reversed, why didn't you say so? Why didn't you frankly inform your readers that the point you were quibbling over was of no importance, since in Hudson vs. Guestier the action of the court in the earlier case was overruled, and Justice Johnson's view sustained? Knowing what had been done, as you say you did, you delib-erately suppressed the fact of the reversal, and thereby exposed yourselves to the charge of garbling and misrepresentation. by citing Rose vs. Himely and excluding Hudson vs. Guestier. You knew the whole truth, but kept back the greater part of it because it would have upset your argument. Like your want of candor in suppressing everything from Hall's book which would not have helped you, it is a striking illustration of your peculiar controversial methods.

The school children of Brooklyn, to the numper of 70,969 voted on the State Flower question on Arbor Day, a fortnight ago. The competition, it will be remembered, was limited to the rose and golden rod, neither of which received an absolute majority of the votes cast in the State last year, though easily distancing all the other competitors. The golden rod leads its rival in Brooklyn by 1,021 votes, receiving 35,995, against 34,974, for the rose. This indicates that the two flowers will have a close race throughout the State.

The Albany County Republican General Committee was organized the other evening "without which a few years ago were regular attendant upon this perennial gathering. "The Albany Journal" announces this piece of good news, and adds that "with a Republican organization in the field the disgust of the people at the management of the city's affairs will immediately come to the surface and the inevitable overthrow of the Albany ring will come many months sooner." The Republicans of the rest of the State heartily congratulate their brethren at the capital on the fact that they have at last got together. The fall campaign is to be one of great importance, directly and indirectly, and it only needs that a spirit of unity and of the earnestness born of unity should prevail in every county to insure a Republican victory.

## PERSONAL.

There is talk among Pennsylvanians in Washington of an appointment by the President of ex-Governor James A. Beaver to be Commissioner of Pensions, in case General Raum resigns.

Princess Louise of Denmark, daughter of the Crown Prince of that country, and Prince Eugene, third living son of the King of Sweden, are engaged to be married. The bride is a descendant of Queen Louise of Prussia, mother of the late Emperor William. Prince Engene, who was born in 1865, and is a consin of the bride, spent several years in Paris in the studios of celebrated painters and became an artist of some pre-

Mrs. Leland Stanford has decided to turn the Lathrop Memorial in Albany over to the trustees of the local orphan asylum, and endow it with \$5,000 a year, so as to secure relief from personal attention to this charity, which she founded in memory of her parents several years ago. New cares in connection with the Leland Stanford University will prevent her visiting Albany as frequently as hitherto.

The members of the Imperial family of Russia have tefluitely decided to spend a part of the summer in the Crimea. The Czar and Czarina will also visit Moscow to attend the French exhibition in the old Russian capital. In company with the Czatewitch, the Czar will proceed to Orenburg in August to witness the celebration in honor of the 300th anniversary of the estab-lishment of the Ural Cossacks.

Dr. Lorimer meditates starting an enterprise in or ear Boston as a rival to the Chautauqua movement. It is to be called the Temple Educational Union. Bible study, literature, science and social and political economy will be included in his system.

A ridiculous story has been circulated in Oregon to the effect that President Harrison refused to shake hands with a colored woman in Portland. The fact was that there, as in many other places, he was so harried that he could not continue to exchange this form of individual greeting with all who thronged to see him; and this woman was among hundreds of persons, many of them old soldiers, whom he was obliged to deny this courtesy to in order to reach his destina-

Emperor William, to the surprise of many people, has appointed Prince Albrecht of Prussia, at present Regent of Brunswick, the successor of Count von Moltke as president of the National Commission of Defence. The Prince is a cousin of the late Emperor Frederick. He is the handsomest living member of the Hohenzollers family. He is one of the tallest officers in the army, being almost six feet six inches in height.

The Czarewitch of Russia, according to present plans, will visit Paris pext autumo.

In Budapest recently, during the production of Nora," Henrik K. Ibsen sat in the box of the intendant. He was obliged to answer the repeated calls of the public and appear upon the stage. After the performance a dinner and a ball were given in his

tor in its historic fight with the Merrimac, still shows in his face the heavy peppering with gunpowder which he received in that engagement by the explosion of a rebel shell at the peephole to which his eye was ap-He is living unosteptatiously in Washington, and it is difficult to get him to say anything about himself or about the battle in which he won distinction. He eschews all articles of dress which would indicate

#### IN FAVOR OF DR. BROOKS.

NEW-YORK CLERGYMEN WANT TO SEE HIM A BISHOP.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THIS DIOCESE-HIS OPPONENTS' VIEWS.

The Standing Committee of the New-York Dioces of the Protestant Episcopal Church held a stated meeting in Trinity Church yesterday afternoon. The committee consists of the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, Thomas Richey, Henry Y. Satterlee and William J. Seabury, and Stephen P. Nash, George Macculloch Miller, David A. Clarkson and Nicholas Kane. All were present. The session lasted two hours and a helf, and the cipal question considered related to the action to be taken by this diocese in the matter of the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, as Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts. The discussion was general and was harmoniously conducted throughout; though some opinions were advanced which indicated the existence of doubt as to the expediency of confirmation from the point of view of Church policy. However, the consecration of Dr. Brooks was favored by more than a majority vote. A friend of Dr. Brooks, on learning of the action of the committee, said that no indorsement could be more gratifying either to the famous Boston clergyman himself or to his many supporters the country over than that of the Diocese of New-York.

The opposition to the nomination of Dr. Phillips Brooks by some standing committees of the Episcopal Church is exciting intense interest. Devout Episco pallans watch the reports of these committees as they appear in the daily journals with as much interest as the youth of New-York have been watching the baseball announcements for the last few days. Newark and Iowa have voted against the popular preacher, and New-York has indorsed him. There are fifty-two dioceses in all to be heard from, twenty-seven of which must vote in favor of Dr. Brooks or he will not be Bishop. But this is not all. He must run the gauntlet of the whole House of Bishops.

The Tribune has done its best to ascertain the reason of what appears to the lay mind to be a captious opposition to one who stands so high in the estimation of the public in general and of Boston in particular. It appears, so a Tribune reporter has been informed by a clergy man of standing, that Dr. Brooks's conception of a Church is at variance with that of most "good Churchmen." A pamphlet containing extracts from said that the Apostolical Succession is of no conse-quence whatever, but "the real fact and value of our system is that the people are the living and effective body of the Charch. The power and responsibility reside in them. They have the real Apostolical Suc-cession,"—a theory, it is said by those who are opposed to Dr. Brooks, which would make the pewholders, the church-wardens, the sexton and the undertaker, responsible for the teachings of the Church, and not the House of Bishops or the ministry. In addition to this, Dr. Brooks is known to have invited a Unitarian minister to take part in his Lenten services, a point upon which the clerical mind is at present very sensitive. In fact, the rector of Holy Trinity, Boston, is said to be somewhat out of touch with the eccles astical world.

Dr. Brooks has repeatedly stated that any effort on the part of Church people to base Christianity on readiness to accept Apostolical Succession would soon drive our Church to become the Church of a little fantastic sect," to which it is replied that for fourteen centuries this view of the Church was never disputed, and it is probable that three-fourths of Christendom at the present moment hold the very view con-troveried by Dr. Brooks. A city clergyman who was seen yesterday and to whom extracts from Dr. Brooks's sermons were shown sarcastically said: " Dr. Brooks seems to think that Boston is not only the hub of the universe, but the great living centre of Christianity. Let him lop off those branches of the Church Catholic which believe in Apostolical Succession, and he will find the few millions of Protestant Christians present a funny spectacle, in the face of the vast concourse of Buddhist and Moslem believers. Christianity has never based its claims upon the popular reception of its truths, but upon the historic continuity of its existence as a corporate society of men who believe the historic verities of the Christian faith.

"It appears that these are the ideas which are actuating the opposition to Dr. Brooks's selection, There is, however, a general feeling among the clerge in the city of New-York that Dr. Brooks should be allowed to accept the episcopal office. It has been long felt that the bishops of the American Church are, as a body, interior in mental calibre and lacking in strong personality when compared with the unique body of men who constitute the Bench of Bishops of the Church of England. If Dr. Temple, who wrote one of the 'Essays and Reviews,' can be the popular Bishop of London, why should not Boston have her Phillips Brooks?" a body, inferior in mental calibre and lacking in strong

APPROVING THE ELECTION OF DR. BROOKS. Albany, N. Y., May 21 .- The Standing Committee of the Albany D approved the election of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts.

Providence, R. I., May 21.-The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Rhode Island, at its regular monthly meeting held to-day, gave its canonical consent to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, Bishopelect of the Diocese of Massachusetts

Raleigh, N. C., May 21 (Special).-The Standing Committee of the Diocese of North Carolina has consented to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks. Philadelphia, May 21 (Special).-The Standing Committee of the Pennsylvania Diocese has consented to the consecration of Dr. Brooks.

Kansas City, Mo., May 21 (Special).—The Standing Committee of the West Missouri Diocese passed Dr. Cincinnati, May 21 (Special).-The Standing Com-

mittee of the Southern Ohio Diocese unanimously consented to Dr. Brooks's consecration Omaha, May 21 (Special).-The Standing Committee of this diocese voted Jast Saturday to confirm the

election of Phillips Brooks. Nashville, Tenn., May 21 (Special).-Phillips Brooks's papers were passed by the Standing Committee of this diocese last week.

MILWAUKEE DIOCESE ORIECTS. Milwaukee, May 21 (Special).—The Standing Com-mittee of the Diocese of Milwaukee refused to con-sent to the consecration of Dr. Brooks.

LAID ON THE TABLE IN BUFFALO. Buifalo, May 21 (Special).—Dr. Brooks's papers were laid upon the table until next meeting of this diocess.

SENIOR SOCIETY ELECTIONS AT YALE. New-Haven, Coun., May 21.-About 1,000 students and townspeople gathered on the campus this afternoon to see the elections to the Yale senior societies

given out. The elections were as follows: W. L. Kitchell, New-Haven; Ernest Pyle, Paterson, N. J.; F. J. Price, Brooklyn; J. W. Ingersoll, New-Haven; Edward Boltwood, Pittsfield, Mass.; K. D. Cheney, Hartford; B. L. Crosby, Halcot Centre, N. Y.1 J. W. Husted, Peekskill, N. Y.; H. C. Cheney, Hartford; H. Graves, Andover, Mass.; C. H. Day, Hartford; Pierre Jay, New-York; T. L. McClung, Knox-

ville, Tenn., and S. M. Morrison, Minneapolis. Scroll and Key-C. P. Sears, Brooklyn; R. L. Paddock, St. Louis; H. B. McCormick, Harrisburg; S. L. Lassell, Orange, N. J.; G. B. Hollister, Rutherford, N. J.; C. H. Haight, Brooklyn; E. A. Stannard, St. Louis; B. Lord, 3d, New-York; W. U. Runyon, Plainfield, N. J.; O. H. Schriever, Hoboken, N. J.; E. H. Mason, Chicago; B. P. Hollister, Cincinnati; W. D. Young, New-York; T. Mollolloy, Pendleton, S. C., and

E. H. Floyd-Jones, South Oyster Bav, L. I. Wolf's Head-F. Sheppard, Hartford; J. E. Wheeler, New-Haven; Frederick Grant, Brooklyn; W. C. Hall,

Louisville; J. M. Knox, Easton, Penn.; George Colt, Brooklyn: A. C. Hume, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; G. C. Badger, Boston; J. C. Carr. Dubuque, Iowa; W. C. Ivison, New-York; H. S. Lyman, Salt Lake City, Utah; S. Wobster, Chicago; F. H. Griffin, Springfield, Mass.; A. J. Balliet, Lehighton, Penn., and E. R. Parker, S. Webs A. J. I Albany.

## A " THEATRE LIBRE" FOR BOSTON

Boston, May 21 .- The production of the play of "Margaret Fleming" in Chickering Hall, Boston, has resulted in plans for the building of a theatre that comes nearer to the idea of the Theatre Libre, of Paris, than any that has yet been contemplated. Among the people who have discussed the plans for the new house are W. D. Howells, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Professor Hamiin Garland, Louise Chaedler Moulton, Miss Aldrich, of "The Home Journal," and many other well-known writers. Three wealthy men have been interested ir the matter, and they have professed themselves willing to put up all the money needed. A block will be built somewhere in the Back Bay con taining a theatre capable of scating between 800 and 1,000 people. This theat e will be a distinctively American one, for the production of new American plays, and will be built in time for next season. "Margaret Flening" will be the pening production, Euserption tickets are to be placed on sale, and a certain amount has already been subscribed.